MONTPELIER, DECEMBER 30, 1839.

POETRY.

AMIDNIGHT MASS FOR THE DVING YEAR. BY PROPESSOR LONGFELLOW.

Yes, the year is growing old, And his eye is pale and bleared! Death, with feasiy hand and cold, Plucks the old man by the beard,

The leaves are falling. Solemily and slow;
Caw! caw! the rooks are calling,
It is a sound of wor,
A sound of wor!

Through the woods and mountain passes,
The words, tive anthems, roll;
They are chanting soletin masses,
Singing; peay for this poor soul,
Pray,—pray!

And the hooded clouds, like friars, Tell their beads in drops of rain,
And patter their defeul prayers;
But their prayers are all in vain.

There he stands, in the foul weather,
The froish, fund Old Year,
Growned with wild flawers and with heather,
Like weak, despised Lear,
A king,—a king!

Then comes the summer-like day,
Bids the old man-rejoice!
His joy! his last! O, the old man gray,
Loveth her ever soft voice, To the crimson woods be saith,

Pray do not mack me : Do not laugh at me! And now the sweet day is dead;

Cold in his arms it ires, No main from its breath is spread

Then, too, the Old Year dirth,
And the forests utter a moan,
Like the voice of one who crieth
in the wilderness alone,
Vex not his gloss! Then comes, with an awful rear,

Gathering and sounding on,
The storm wind from Labrador,
The wan't Euroclyden,
The storm-wind? Howl! howl! and from the forest Sweep the red leaves away! Would the sins that the abhorrest,

And be evept away For there shall come a mightier b'ast, There shall be a darker day; And the stars, from heaven down-cast, Like red leaves, he sweps away! Kyrie Eleyson! Christie Eleyson!

at! could thus decay,

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The subjoined narrative, while it strikingly ex hibits the fallible and pocertain nature of circumstantial evidence, affords also a convincing proof of the indispensable necessity of procuring med-ical testimony of the highest order in all criminal cases relating to injuries of the person. The mar-rator, Mr Perfect, a surgeon at Hammersmith, sent the statement to the editor of the Lancet (Mr Wakley) in Jaruary of the present year.

ment from the day preceding. I found that two upon their uncle surgeons had been subpænæd to inspect the reminis, and I had no doubt but that every information as to their character had been obta ned; the second day, and were engaged in an investi-gation which tended to show that a farmer and carteet eardner at Suttoncourt farm had, a few years before, a brother living with him who was engaged in the farm, but whose conduct was dissolute and irregular to a degree that often provoked the anger of his elder brother, and some-

considerable distance, nor were there any other centre. footsteps than his own. Time passed on, and, after a lapse of some few years, no tidings were What a perfect security from all annoyance in the heard of his retreat, nor perhaps have there ever dusky husk that surrounded the scene of action, been since. Some alterations in the grounds sur-Adapting a microscope to take in at one view the rounding the house having been undertaken by a whole base of the flower, I gave myself an oppor-

ventured to request of the Coroner to be allowed to examine the bones, which I found were contained in a homoger basket at the further end of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cethe room, and I felt much flattered by his immedars; the threads in the middle, seemed column diate compliance, for he desired the parish headle, of a massy structure, supporting at the top their who was in attendance, to place them upon the several ornaments; and the narrow spaces betable; and having myself disposed them in their tween were enlarged into walks, parterres, and natural order, I found that they represented a person of short stature, and, from the obliteration of brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs the shures of the skull, and the worn-down state alone, or in larger companies, the winged inhabof the teeth, must have belonged to an aged per-But what was my surprise, when I reconstructed the hones of the skeleton, and found the then raised to giorious, glittering animals, stained lower hones of the trink to be those of a female! with fiving purple, and with a glossy-gold that I immediately communicated the fact to the jury, and requested that three medical men, who had before given their opinions, might be sent for, one of whom attended, and without a moment's hesitation corroborated my report.
"I need not add that the proceedings were in-

stantly at an end, an innocent man received the pains, and brilliant above description, and alamende honorarde, in the shape of an apology, most too great for admiration.

from all present, in which the coroner heartily

1 could observe them here singling out their from all present, in which the corons, he would all favorite females—courting them with the joined. It has single been proved, beyond all of their buzzing wings, with their little songs doubt, that the spot where the bones were found, of their buzzing wings, with their little songs to doubt, that the spot where gravel pit, in formed for their little organs, leading them from formed for their little organs, leading them from from all present, in which the coroner heartily which hordes of gipsies not only assembled, but walk to walk, among the perfumed shades, and

his occurrence may well look back upon it with that myrtle shades of the puet's finey, realized pleasure, and congratulate himself upon his have lifere the happy lovers spent their days in joyous ling been "the happy instrument, in the hands of dalliance; or, in the triumphs of their fittle hears.

we subjoin to this, and which occurred in England previously to the reign of Charles II. The narrative is given in one of the early volumes of

the Gentleman's Magazine.
"A gentleman died possessed of a very considdaughter, appointing his brother to be the only guardian, and executor of his will. The young lady was then about eighteen; and if she happened to die minarried, pr if married, without children, her fortune was left to her guardian and to ble heirs. As the interest of the uncle was now incomparible with the life of the niece, several other relations hinted that it would not be proper for them to-live together. Whether

were willing to prevent any occasion of slander against the uncle in case of the young lady's leath; whether they had any apprehension of her being in danger; or whether they were only discontented with the father's disposition of his fortune, and therefore propagated rumors to the prejudice of those who possessed it, cannot be known; the uncle, however, took his niece to his house near Epping Forest, and soon afterwards she disappeared.

"Great inquiry was made after her, and it appearing that on the day she was missing she went out with her uncle into the forest, and that he returned without her, he was taken into custody.

A few days afterwards he went through a long examination, in which he acknowledged that he wen, out with her, and pretended that she found means to loiter behind him as they were returning home; that he sought her in the forest as soon as he missed her; and that he knew not where she was, or what was become of her. This account was thought improbable, and his apparent interest in the death of his ward, and perhaps the petulent zeal of other relations, concurred to raise and strengthen suspicions against him, and he was detained in custody,

Some new circumstances were every day rising against him. It was found that she young lady had been addressed by a neighboring gentleman, who had a few days before she was missing set out on a journey to the north, and that she had declared she would marry him when he returned; that her uncle had frequently expressed his disapprobation of the match in very strong terms; that she had often wept and reproached him will unkindness and an abuse of his power. A womm was also produced, who swore that on the
day the young lady was missing, about eleven
a clock in the forenoon, she was coming thro
the forest, and heard a woman's voice exposulating with great engirness; upon which she drew nearer the place, and before she saw my person, heard the same voice say, 'Don't kill me, uncle; don't kill me;' upon which she was greatly terrified, and immediately hearing the report of a fire arm very near, she made all the haste she could from the spot, but could not rest in her mind till she had told what had happened.

"Such was the general impatience to punish man who had murdered his niece to inherit her fortune, that on this evidence he was condemned and executed.

'About ten days after the execution, the young lady came home. It appeared, however, that what all the witnesses had sworn was true, and the fact was found to be thus circumstanced:

"The young lady declared, that having previously agreed to go off with the gentleman that coursed her, he had given out that he was going a journey to the north, but that he waited conceal ed at a little house near the skirts of the forest, till the time appointed, which was the day she disappeared. That he had horses ready for himself and her, and was attended by two servants also on horseback.

I hat, as she was walking with her uncle, he repreached her with persisting in her resolution to marry a men of whom he disapproved; but after much altercation, she said, with some heat, I have set my heart upon it; and don't kill me uncle, don't vill me;' that just as she had pro-nounced these words, she heard a fire arm discharged very near her, at which she started, and numediately afterwards saw a man come forward from among the trees, with a wood-pigeon in his hand, that he had just shot.

(Mr Wakiey) in Jaruary of the present year.

"It is now thirty years ago that, accidentally passing the Pack Horse, Thurnham-green, my attention was attracted by a mob of persons of the low storder, assen bled found the door of that inn, who were very loud in their execrations against some person who was suspected of having murdered his brother; in corroboration of which I was told that his bones were found uear the premises where he formerly resided, upon view of which a jury was then sitting, after an adjournment from the day preceding. I found that two

"So uncertain is human testimony, even w the witnesses are sincere, & so necessary is a cooand dispassionate inquiry and determination, with curiosity alone, therefore, induced me to make respect to crimes that are enormous in the highest, and I believe a double jur, were sitting for aggregation. aggravation."

Account of a Carnation Viewed through a Mic roscope. - From an elegant banquet, I selected a carnation, the fragrance of which led me to enjoy it frequently and near. The sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions times began strife and violence between them; while that was satisfied with the powerful sweet, that the temper of the cider brother was as little the ear was constantly attracted by an extremely under control as the conduct of the younger; and, soft but agreeable, murmuring sound. It was ea in fine, that they fived very uncomfortably to sy to know that some animal within the covert must be the musician, and that the noise mus Oue winter's night, when the ground was cov- come from some little creature suited to produce ered with snow, the younger brother absconded from the house, (nor they both lived together) by letting himself down from his chamber window; troops of little insects frisking with wild jolity and when he was missed the ensuing morning, among the narrow pedesials that supported its his lootsteps were clearly traced in the snow to a leaves, and the little threads that occupied its

ent tenant, (for the elder brother had then bunity of contemplating what they were about left the farm) a skeleton was dug up, and the cir-cumstance appeared so conclusive that one broth er had murdered the other, that the popular clam-or was raised to the dun'st, and a jury empanell-ed to investigate the case.

er their economy, their passions and their enjoy-ments. The microscope, on this occasion, had given what nature seemed to have denied to the

ed to investigate the case.

"After listening attentively to these details, I objects of contemplation.

"The base of the flower extended itself, under the slewer stems of the flower extended itself, under the slewer stems of the flower extended itself. itants, - These, from little dustry flees, for such only the naked eye would have shown them, were would have made all the labors of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I could at leisure wings; their backs vying with the empyr an in its blue; and their eyes out glittering the little

occasionally buried their dend, and perhaps, more senting out to their tast the drop of liquid nector skeletons are yet to be found in that vicinity." At the distance of thirty years, the narrator of trunk. Here were the perfumed groves, the morning Providence, of rescuing a worthy and innocent men from the obloquy and perhaps the fate of a murderer."

Amance, or in the trainings of their nate hear s, skipped after one another, from stem to stem, among the painted trees, or winged their short murderer." Not so fortunate in its issue was the case which to revel, undisturbed, in the heights of felicity .-Famcet.

> Resu't in Michigan. The Michigan State Jour nal of the 27th olt. gives the final result in this

te as follows	11		
Whig maj, 1990 646	839. Tory maj. 646	1838 W. maj. 1085	
1344 254			254
1598 W	tion with	- The - Th	or light war

DEMOCRATIC WHIG TICKET.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

From the Kennebec Journal.

the glorious sonshine of posterity that is soon, unlected, and we have great confidence in his success. He has many points of character which should justly endear him to the true substantial democracy of the country. Though remarkably successful as a military man, he has been still more popular as a civil officer. It is difficult if say General Harrison, to warm, and there, and trighten this regenerated land.

Shall we need we, descend to particulars?—No! for the country has not forgotten the brilliant story of the last presidential election. It has not forgotten with what astonishment and surprise it say General Harrison. more popular as a civil officer. It is difficult if not impossible to find a man who has not discharged such multiplied and complicated duties faithfully without making more enemies. All who know him agree in saving that he is as honest a man as ever lived: and the evidences of his mildness, his generosity, and his benevolence, are thickly clustered on every page of the history of the west. Indeed he is just such a man as the honest yeomanry of the country should call to the head of affairs, to take the lead in that thorough reform of abuses which is absolutely essential to the preservation of Republican liberty. Among his triends and neighbors at his farm on the North Bend of the Ohio, he is a sort of patriarch, looked cer was ever more beloved. Such is the uniform testimony of the old men of that state, and indeed of all the Northwest.

Fr m the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

hero have on his election! His name is the tower of strength in the battle; but after the victory, and intelligence of the Father of his country, he

From the Hartford Courant.

ous daughters. In him we behold the Cincinnative run chieffain. He swept the whole West as a fire sometimes sweeps their own boundless prairies. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and New Jersey, went for him by acclamation. Connecticut, then in the deepest slough of locofoism, gave Van Buren only five hundred majority.—

Pennsylvania Republican astonished at the wonderful popularity of the ous daughters. In him we behold the Pennsylvania awoke from her long sleep, and re duced the Van Buren strength in that state to a mere nominal ascendancy. All this, and more, was done by the strength of one invincible name - William ttenry Harrison; - and this at a time when the Whig party was disheartened by defeats, and distracted by no less than three candidates for the Presidency. We think no man, who considers these facts, can doubt Gen. Harrison's pop-

let us look for a moment at his personal merits.— There are those who are in the habit of speaking of Gen. Harrison, disparagingly, and some among the Whig party seem ignorant of his character. What will these men say to the fact that Gen. Harrison has held more offices, civil and military, than any other citizen of the United States-and that he has performed the duties of those offices in a manner which has given universal satisfaction. At the age of 19 he entered the army, as Lieutenwhich station he fought more battles than any other General since the revolution, and never suffered a defeat. For thirteen years he was Governor of the N. W. Territory, which then included the whole Nortwestern portion of the present Inited States. His popularity at this time, among the settlers of that country, was unbounded, and they are now panting for an opportunity to prove their affection and regard through the ballot boxes. For six years he was United States Senator from Ohio, and those who doubt his abilities as a statesman are referred to his eloquent and patriotic speeches in that body, on the subject of the indeendence of the South American Republics. He as afterwards appointed Foreign Minister by J. Q Adams, and was recalled by Andrew Jackson.

Such is William Henry Harrison. With his triumphant name emblazoned on their banner, the Whigs of the Union, we feel assured, will much to victory. The delegates from every part of the country, at Harrisburg, pledged their con-

From the Providence Journal. The nomination of Gen. Harrison, we have good reason to believe, meets not only the acqui-escree of Mr. Clay's heart, but of his judgment. We believe and we have reason for believing, that it is the opinion of Mr. Clay, that Gen. Farrison is the strongest man, and that if the peculiar delicacy of his position had not prevented him from giving his advice, he would have recommended the nomination that has been made.

From the N. H. Courier. We are truly well pleased with the nomination made at Harrisburg last week by the Whig Con vention and regret much that our limits do not low us to give a more full detail of the doings of

the Convention.

Having expressed our preference of Gen. H. for the Presidency over all other candidates nam-ed, more than two years ago, and our little sheet having been the first in New England, with a single exception, to hoist the Harrison Banner, since Uni n." the last contest, it may well be supposed that the From the South Carolina Southern Medium. nomination of Gen. Harrison is precisely what we GEN. WM II. HARRISON AND THE PRES-

animity, and is an excellent nomination. The Whigs have now candidates for President and Vice President of whom any party may be proud; and we trust they will be triumphantly sustained by a majority of the freemen of this Union.

Here, no other nomination which the Convention could have made, would have been so well

From the New Jersey State Gazette. The name of Gen. William H. Harrison -New

lersey's favorite-the favorite of the countrythe favorite of the people, is raised again at our It has been there before, in '39, and it was

there in '36; but never under such brilliant auspices as now, - never inspiring those who rally round it, with such a glorious assurance of suc-

It is now the chosen rallying point of the great Whig party; and more than that, it is the chosen standard, the beloved flag of thousands and tens of thousands of freemen. It was raised in obedience to their wish, expressed with such authority that politicions were constrained to bow to it. It is with much satisfaction we are able to announce the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention; we go for the country—not for men. We have long been of the opinion that Gen. Flarrison is the most popular candidate who could be settled the second that the speedy desipation of the speedy coming of the glorious sanishine of posterity that is soon, under the administration.

Bend of the Ohio, he is a sort of patriarch, looked upon and beloved like a father; he is most emphatically the poor man's friend: no meritorious Connecticut, regenerated and impartial New York, child of want evercal ed on him for relief in vain; be still maintains old Virginia hospitality, though far from being rich, having lost most of his property by being security to his friends. Open hearted, frank and sincere, he is utterly incapable of and shoulder to shoulder, forming one solid, unany frant, deception, or smister design. As Gov. broken phalanx in his support. And the poor fox, ernor of Indiana he won golden opinions from the paltry tool of a party, after all his cunning and men of every party. Perhaps to executive offi- all his intrigues, his disgrace, and his corruption,

The nomination of Gen. Harrison is emphatiearly the nomination of the people. The leaders What a splendid Administration will the old of party would have preferred another; but the voice of the country forbade it, and that voice was obeyed. He is a man of the people. For them the pillars of his support will be Clay, Webster, Tallmadge, Scott, Southard, and others like them.

With no small share of the Sagacity, patriotism, and intelligence of the Father of his country, he will like Washingt o, call around him those more and his admirers and supporters are as numerous brilliant, but no more worthy than himself, and when a grateful country, mindful of its duty to the brilliant, but no more worthy than himself, and administer the government in a manner as different from those who now direct it, as is light from darkness.

when a grateful country, mindful of its duty to the aged chieftain, will reward hum with its highest honors, and place the highest halo of earthly glory around his hoary head.

From the Hartford Courant.

The Convention which lately convened at Harrisburg for the nomination of a candidate for President, and not darkened by one sanguine spot risburg for the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States, has performed its duty in a manther which, we believe, will meet the approbation of every Whig in the Union. At the last Presidential election, while the Whig party was crushed and enfeebled by a series of the most mark freedom, and not darkened by one sanguine spot of that blood guiltiness which attaches itself to those who murder mankind to promote their own selfish ambitton. The western settler whom he may be a series of the most mark that it is a proposition of the United States, has performed its duty in a manther which, we believe, will meet the approbation of every Whig in the Union. At the self-is a most mark that is a constant of the control of the proposition of the proposition of the union. The western settler whom he has the proposition of the Union of the Union of the proposition of the union. At the self-is a most mark that the proposition of the union of the uni disheartening deleats. William Henry Fiarrison, el death, and giving him the opportunity of pur-chasing the land on which he has fed and nurtur-er the defeat of Mr Van Buren. The nation

From the Baltimore American.

"Whatever may have been the tendency of personal preferences, in time past—and we our selves have had such preferences, if less strongly urged, not less strongly felt, than those of our Whig brethren-the moment lins now come for r universal rally, of the friends of good government, in support of the candidates placed in nomination by "a Whig National Convention, properly con-

A Convention of this character, and thus constituted, has, under a deep sense of the responsibility attached to the act, and with a unanimity and whole-heartedness which are as remarkable as they are gratifying to every true friend of his country, made and proclaimed the nominations. And these nominations, in pursuance of an curly expressed, and constantly persisted indetermination, we place this day at the mast head, resolved to yield them a cordial and carnest support, in the measure of our ability. Able and tried men and ant, under Gen. Wayne. From this office he measure of our ability. Able and tried men and rose to the command of the North West army, in true Whigs, they are worthy of the support of all irue Whigs. "Honest and capable and FAITHhave, one and both, a just claim to the confidence and support of every true friend of constitutional government. That they will receive such suply be joined between the Conservatives and the Destructives of the land, we may not doubt.

Thus believing, thus confiding, and thus, in our own course, resolved, we confinlly respond to the sentiment of a son of Maryland, at the Harrisburg Convention. Spreading the flag of Harrison and TYLER to the breeze, we repeat, under this banner - when suc an issue comes up-we can, We MUST, WE WILL TRIUMPH.

From the Richmond Whig.

Whig Nominations - Whig Unanmity .- Every Whig p ess which has fallen under our eye since the proceedings of the National Convention were stiments in his favor. Nr. Clay and Gen. Scott, through their friends, both cordially acquiesced in the nomination; and now with high hopes and fixed determination, the Whigs have only to unite, fixed determination, the Whigs have only to unite, All avow the patriotic determination to discard all and the blessing of Heaven on their exertions, their personal preferences, and go for the deliverance of the country from the baneful misrule which afflicts it. Mr Chy himself set the noble and magnanimous example, and all are following with en-thusiasm and zeal in his footsteps. The great Opposition party of the Country the farmers, mer chants, and mechanics, who for years have been grouning under the oppression, and suffering from the mischievous measures of the reigning lynesty, have now, for the first time, made a de termined and united rally to out the knaves and charlatans who have been consuming the substan e of the land, and prostituting the Govern nent to purposes of personal ambition and cupid-

> From the Wilmington North Carolina Statesman. "Our morto is, principles not men. Gen. Har rison has proved himself an old and good soldier to has done the country much service - he, in the language of the Vice President, has fought more buttles than any man in the country, and "never test a battle." He is with the Whig party on all the great measures of the Government.
>
> Let the South, then, rally around him to a man,
> —and let their motto be, "Union for the sake of the

IDENCY. The nomination of Governor Tyler, of Virgin a. We came out boldly at the onset for Henry for Vice President, was made with very great un. Clay, feeling assured that he would receive the

nomination, but are now compelled to abide by sion of the wishes and sentiments of every section

date. No organized body nominated him -nor, strictly speaking, did the opposition to the nation ally nominated Jackson party organize. His election was considered hopeless. At the South, the opposition nominated Gov. White, of Tennessee, and the friends of Mr. Webster supported the latter, in the New England States. Mr. Webster's friends in New York and Pennaylends were set. indignant at the repulsive manner in which his general satisfaction.

nomination by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

As soon as the journal had been read, Mr Drom-

## XXVIth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1839. In Senate - A message was received from the resident of the United States.

On Foreign Relations-Messrs, Buchanan, Clay Kentucky, Roane, Allen, Brown, On Finance-Messrs. Wright, Benton, Hub

pard, Nicholas, Webster. On Commerce - Messrs. King, Davis, Ruggles, domon, Norvell. On Manufactures-Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston,

Buchanan, Allen, Knight.

On Agriculture -- Messrs Monton, Spence, Linn, Brown, Smith of Connecticut. On Military Affairs .- Messrs. Benton, Preston, Wall, Pierce, Nicholas, On the Militia Messrs, Clay of Alabama,

Smith of Indiana, Phelps, Fulton, Tappan. On Naval Affairs -- Messrs. Williams, Southard, Cuthbert, Strange, Tappan. On Public Lands-- Messrs, Walker, Fulton,

ay of Alabama, Prentiss, Norvell. On Private Land Claims-Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Clayton, Mouton, Betts.
On Indian Affairs - Messrs. White of Tennes-

ee, Sevier, Linn, White of Indiana, Phelps.

On the Judiciary Messrs. Wall, Clayton, Strange, Critterden, Smith of Indiana.

On the Post Office and Post Roads -- Messis Robinson, Lumpkin, Knight, Fulton, Henderson. On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Young, Phelps. Henderson, Spence, Smith of Indiana.

On Pensions-Messrs, Pierce, Prentiss, White, For the District of Columbia-Messrs, Mernck,

Crittenden, Lumpkin, Southard, Clayton. On Patents and the Patent Office - Messrs. fishery or tonnage or produce of such fisheries; Strange, Davis, Premiss, Robinson, Spence. On the Contingent Fund of the Senate—Messrs.

Snight, Fulton, Lumpkin. Henderson, Phelps.
The Senate went into the consideration of Ex-

ecutive business, and then adj. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The elect members of the House of Represen tative were called to order at noon, by their Chair

man, the Honorable J. Q. Adams The Journal of Saturday having been read, The House then proceeded to the unfinished

siness of Saturday, being the election of Speak Mr. Dromgoole rose and said that, before the pallot proceeded, he would ask leave to make an nnunciation to the House.

Leave having been granted. Mr. Drongoole continued: I have been requesd by my friend and colleague. (Mr. J. W. Jones,) shose name has been before the House as a candidate for the office of Speaker, to request that his name may be considered as withdrawn from

The House then proceeded to vote, and on the Ith ballotting, the whole number of votes given vas 232; necessary to a choice, 117; of which

Robert M. T. Hunter George M. Keim Zadok Cascy Francis W. Pickens Thomas Davee Francis Thomas Tilghman A. Howard Linn Boyd Dixon H. Lewis David A. Starkwenther Nathan Clifford

The Chairman then announced to the House hat ROBERT M. T. HUNTER, having a majority of the whole number of votes, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Chairman then requested Mr. Banks and Mr. Lawrence to conduct the Speaker to the hair, and Mr. Lewis Williams to administer the outh of office to him.

Mr. Bauks and Mr. Lawrence accordingly con-

ducted the Speaker to the chair.

And, when he had taken it, and the oath was lumistered to him,

ill te-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

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In Senate-No business of importance was ransacted at the open Session, as the House is not yet fully organized. At an early hour, the do re were closed for Executive business, when a unmber of Military appointments were confirmed. [Withdrawn by Mr V. on understanding that the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, the new Whigs to vote, and would proceed to swear Speaker, took the Chair, and called to order. He them.] then rose, and addressed the Members as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

'I he high and undeserved honor which you have conferred upon me has been so unexpected, that even now I can exacely find terms in which to express my grateful sense of your kindness. I trust, however, to be able to ofter a better evidence of that sentiment in the earnest efforts which I shall make to discharge my duties justly and impartially. Called as I have been to this high station, not so much from any merits of my own as matters permining to this subject to the Committee of mittee be appointed to join with the Committee of the Senate, and inform the President that the two bodies were ready to receive any communication of an Executive character.

[Objected to by Mr. Wise as out of order—the House not being fully organized. Objection sustained by the Speaker; so the motion that the two bodies were ready to receive any communication of an Executive character. tion, not so much from any merits of my own as from the independence of my position, I shall feel it as especially due from me to you to preside [On this Mr Turney moved at once the Previfrom the independence of my position, I shall feel it as especially due from me to you to preside as the Speaker, not of a party, but of the House. Whilst I shall deem it my duty on all proper occasions to sustain the principles upon which I casions to sustain the principles upon which I stand pledged before the country, I shall hold my self bound at the same time to afford every faciliself bo

nomination, but are now compelled to abide by the decision of the Convention, in their preference for Gen. Harrison. If the combined wisdom of that body considers Gen. Harrison a more available candidate, we shall not pretend to quest of the nation, to investigate all matters of which the people ought to be informed; to retrench expenditures which are unnecessary or unwill be found fighting for him who so gallantly fought for us and our presperity. will be found fighting for him who so gallantly fought for us and our prosperity.

Gen. Harrison is a Virginian by birth, and a son of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. His name is identified with the civil and military history of his country. There does to live a man in the Union, who has filled so many responsible trusts of a national character, all of which were faithfully, ably, and judiciously fulfilled. In a military point of view, he has rendered services far, very far exceeding those performed by Gen Jackson. We will only refer to the battles of Tippecanoc and the Thames. That the strong hold he held of the affections of the people may be manifest we will state a few particulars connected with his vote at the Presidential election of 1836. He was then a valunteer candidate. No organized body nominated him—nor,

friends in New York and Pennsylvania were so This Address was admirably delivered, and gave

had been treated at the West, that many thousands goole of Va., moved that the Rules and Orders of them either threw away their votes, or did not the last House be adopted for the government of the vote at all. Had a different feeling existed, and been evisced by his friends in only Pennsylvania, disliking that Rule of the last House which return vote of that great and powerful State would have been cost in favor of Gen. Harrison, and seliams of N. C. moved that the resolution of Mr. Dromgoole do lie on the table. Mr. Vanderpoel of N. Y. called for the ayes and noes. Carried.—The vote was then taken, and stood—ayes 116. noes 116 - a tie. The Speaker gave the casting vote on the side of the Opposition; so the resolution lies on the table.

The Speaker then proceeded to administer the oath to the Members by States. When he came to the State of New Jersey, he called only the name of Mr. Randolph, whose seat is un-disputed. Mr. Randolph did not answer. When all the other States had been gone through, Mr. Randolph appeared, with his five Whig colleagues, and, exhibiting their credentials, all demanded to be sworn. The Speaker said that, if this were a proceeding de novo, he would not have hesitated to administer the oath; but, in view of the proceedings which had been had on the subject, he felt constrained to submit to the House the ques-tion—Shall the five returned members from New Jersey, whose seats are disputed, be sworn?

Mr. Wise wished to know who objected. Mr. Dronigoole said that would appear by the

vote on the Speaker's question.

Mr. Wise insisted if no one objected, there was no question to act upon. He demed that the decision of an unorganized meeting could bind this House. He said a sovereign State had been jurggled out of her representation by a tie vote; and to obvinte such a result in the present instance, he should move the question in a reversed form—viz. that the five New Jersey Members should not be sworn.

On Claims - Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Merrick, Williams, Betts.

On Revolutionary Claims - Messrs. Smith of Connecticut, White of Tennessee, Knight, Crit-WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

> In Senate. - A message was received from the President of the United States; when, on motion the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after some time spent therein, the doors were again opened, when

Mr Davis submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the treasury 1. What dutes have been exacted of any yessels of the United States employed in the whale

and, if so, under whose authority.

2. What papers were turnished to such vessels before they cleared, and were they such as have On Enrolled Bills - Messrs. Smith of Indiana, at all times been granted to vessels thus employed. 3. What amount of duties and charges have been paid; what amount bonded, and all the

bonds now in force and unpaid. 4. Are duties now exacted of all such vessels as they arrive, and what amount of fees, if any, have accrued to officers of the customs from this ource, and at what places.

Mr Linn introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Senate of Oregon is indisputable, and never will be aba Resolved that the President of the United

States be requested to give notice to the Government that he Conventions of 1819 and 1827 which give the right to use and occupy the Oregon Territory, its bays, rivers, harbors, &c., to ooth parties indiscriminately, shall cease in twelve months after such notification.

Resolved, That it is both expedient and proper

States over the Territory of Oregon as may be necessary to secure the lives, liberty, and property of our citizens, who may reside in said Territo

Resolved, That it is expedient to raise an additional regiment of infantry (rifle) for the purpose of overawing and keeping in check various Indian tribes, or any foreign forces who may be in said Territory, or on its borders; and at the same time to give ample protection to our citizens engaged Resolved. That 640 acres of land should be

granted to every white male inhabitant of said Territory, of the age of 18 years, who shall cultivate and use the same for five consecutive years, and to his heirs at law in the event of his de-Mr Prentiss gave notice of his intention, at the artiest period, to introduce a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and determine

claims against the U. States.

"Mr Hubbard also gave notice of his intention to troduce several private bills, which had passed the Senate last session, but had not been acted or in the other Honse. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. No progress was made to-day in the organiza-

tion of the House. The whole session was consumed in an animated and earnest debate on the New Jersey question. The primary proposition before the riouse is that of Mr Wise, that the five The House, on motion of Mr. Wise, adjourned disputed Members from New Jersey be not allowed to vote. [Mr Wise proposes the question in this shape in order that a tie may admit instead of rejecting those Members.] This proposition is objected to by the Administration Members, who have made the following metions to defeat it:

I. By Mr Vanderpoel, that it do lie on the table. Speaker would consider its success equivalent to an allirmation of the right of the New Jersey

11. By Mr Cave Johnson of Tenn,, that a Com-